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GEOGRAPHICAL RECORD

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

Award of the David Livingstone Centenary Medal to Colonel Rondon. At a special meeting of the Society, on May 15, at Carnegie Hall, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, the David Livingstone Centenary Medal for 1918 was awarded to Colonel Candido Mariano da Silva Rondon of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The occasion was made noteworthy by the addresses of His Excellency Senhor Domicio da Gama, the Brazilian Ambassador, and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, and by the presence of a large number of distinguished guests, including the members of the Brazilian Military Commission to the United States.

President Greenough presided. In introducing the Brazilian Ambassador, Mr. Greenough spoke as follows:

> ''As President of the American Geographical Society I have been asked to say an introductory word, and it shall be very brief. The purpose of the meeting is twofold. First, to view the picture exhibit prepared and presented now for the first time by the Brazilian Government for the American public. I shall not enlarge upon this subject for the reason that our distinguished fellow-geographer who is to address us will comment upon it and he always illumines every matter upon which he touches. I confine myself to an expression of the gratification felt by our Society that we have been selected by that Government as the medium for initiating its enlightened undertaking, together with our profound appreciation of the honor conferred by His Excellency the Ambassador from Brazil by assisting in our proceedings tonight.
>
> ''The second incident of the meeting is the bestowal of the Society's gold medal upon Colonel Rondon, the eminent geographer and soldier of that great republic. The language of the award inadequately summarizes his many accomplishments, but it reads as follows:
>
> 'To Colonel Candido Mariano da Silva Rondon of Brazil,
>
> 'During a prolonged period spent in the service of his country he has contributed more than any other investigator to an accurate and extended knowledge of the geography and resources of its interior. His explorations as Chief of the Brazilian Telegraphic Commission inaugurated the development of vast territories with great advantage to his government and to his people.'
>
> ''In the absence of Colonel Rondon the Ambassador has kindly consented to receive the memorial in his behalf, and he has likewise promised a few remarks concerning the career of the recipient, his countryman. It remains therefore for me only to hand him the medal, with the Society's grateful acknowledgment of his courtesy, and to introduce to you His Excellency, Senhor da Gama, the Brazilian Ambassador.''

In reply the Brazilian Ambassador spoke as follows:

> ''I understand that there is no modesty by proxy. Therefore my sentiment on receiving this medal in recognition of the services rendered by Colonel Rondon to geography and civilization is one of undiluted pride and gratification. I presume to know what my illustrious countryman would say if he were here in person. The difference between dreams and their realization may make a man feel undeserving before his own conscience. But an outsider, seeing the work done, only can admire it and applaud any mark of appreciation of these same results that seem so poor when gaged by that mighty desire that impelled the man into action. In other words, I think that Candido Mariano da Silva Rondon fully deserves the honor that is bestowed upon him by the American Geographical Society, and my gratitude even hesitates between the giver and the receiver, the one for having conquered, the other for generously conferring the prize for his deeds.
>
> ''I shall not try to explain to you the Brazilian point of view of the meritorious task undertaken by that military engineer, whose life has been one of practical and almost saintly philanthropy. Colonel Roosevelt knows that better and may tell you, with his personal authority and more to the point, what I could only faintly indicate.
>
> ''For he was there and saw Rondon at work among his Indians. I do not know much about Indians, unless it is that we used to call them wild, and some of them

really are; also that they are puzzling, as most simple things. But there are people who believe in Indians, believe that they are like ourselves, only different. You know what I mean. Colonel Roosevelt is one of those men whose heart is big enough to love men of other races. And loving them he goes around the world to see where and how they live. No wonder he happened to meet that other philanthropist, engaged in his assiduous task of opening telegraphic communications and reducing wandering savages into permanent villages, in the backlands of Brazil. He met him, they became friends and did great things together. From our ungrateful Amazonian jungle Colonel Roosevelt brought a beautiful book, and a bad fever that almost killed him. Even if the book remained, it would be too high a ransom for the joy of a beautiful adventure and a good action.

"Ladies and gentlemen, we Brazilians owe to your ex-President a debt of eternal gratitude. He knew that we existed and wanted to see us at home and, because he liked us, wrote about our land and our men and their work for the good of that land, spoke of such as Osvaldo Cruz and Rondon as representatives of a spirit that would honor any nation, and it was as though we were shown to ourselves. The river Roosevelt, put on the map after its exploration by the scientific commission Roosevelt-Rondon, is not the only mark left of his visit to Brazil. The irresistible attraction of his generous and sympathetic disposition created among us a desire to return in deeds the credit that he gave to our people of being humane and progressive. The man who shared with Candido Rondon perils and glory is the more competent to speak to Americans of their common work under the equator, a work which cemented a friendship that we look on as a symbol of the friendship between our nations."

Thereupon President Greenough, in introducing Colonel Roosevelt, said:

"We are now to listen to an address by our eminent fellow-geographer and medalist, but we cannot forget that he stands at the same time pre-eminent in the nation's regard as statesman, as soldier, and as an inspiration to action and to sacrifice, in this crisis of our country."

Colonel Roosevelt delivered the principal address of the evening, giving a thorough review of the work of Colonel Rondon and his associates on the Brazilian Telegraphic Commission. He commented particularly upon the philanthropic character of Colonel Rondon's work and the large share of credit he deserves not only in the organization and conduct of the Roosevelt-Rondon Expedition of 1914, but also in opening up the interior of Brazil through the building of telegraph lines and the development of the natives. Colonel Roosevelt gave a brief description of the principal regions covered by his own expedition and the government expeditions of Colonel Rondon, which were fully illustrated by the moving pictures that were subsequently shown. In closing, he paid a graceful tribute to the modesty and courage of Colonel Rondon and to his extraordinary ability in gaining the confidence of the savages and inducing them to adopt more settled ways of life.

The representative of Colonel Rondon, Mr. Luiz Reis, followed Colonel Roosevelt's address with an exhibition of a series of moving pictures showing the interior of Brazil, native fishing operations, river navigation and a number of ritualistic ceremonies and dances of the Parecí, Nhambiquara, and Coroado Indians. The pictures were remarkable for their originality and scientific value and were accompanied by interpretative music.

In addition to the special music there was also a musical program consisting of the Brazilian national anthem and a Brazilian composition entitled "Guaraní" by Gomez, as well as the national airs of the Allies.

NORTH AMERICA

The Social Relations of Forestry. Exploitation of our forestal resources still remains a notorious example of that destructive economy well described by the German term *Raubwirtschaft* (Ernst Friedrich: Wesen und geographische Verbreitung der "Raubwirtschaft," *Petermanns Mitt.*, Vol. 50, 1904). With the physical consequences of forest devastation we have been made familiar; certain economic results are obvious; but little attention has been paid to social effects. Yet the forest directly concerns a large percentage of the population of the country: the last census accredits the lumbering industry with its allied branches of logging, milling, and manufacture with the employment of over 900,000 persons or 13.7 per cent of the wage-earners of the country. (S. T. Dana: Forestry and Community Development, *U. S. Dept. of Agric. Bull. No. 638*, Forest Service, 1918.)

Because of its destructive method lumbering remains a roving industry employing nomadic labor. The lumberjack, for whom a permanent home and normal family life are impossible, falls in the same class as the nomad prospector of minerals. In many ways the present form of our forestal industry closely resembles mining. Like mining it creates the "mushroom" town. A good example is described by Mr. Dana. In 1893 five or six families were living on the site of Cross Fork in a then wooded spot of the strongly dissected plateau of northern Pennsylvania. Lumbering commenced. Around the big saw-mill grew up a town of 2,000 people. Prosperity lasted as long as the lumber supply. In 1909 the saw-mill shut down, the railway ceased running, and today Cross Fork is a hamlet of 60 persons. Similar instances may be found all along the trail of lumber exploitation from east to west. Only where agricultural lands strongly predominate or where there have been opportunities for industry along new channels have towns and cities built on lumbering survived. Abandoned farms may frequently be seen in the vicinity of such deserted villages. Sometimes farming has only been practicable with the forest as a supplementary source of income; sometimes it has been the matter of a local market. Even where forested land is suitable for agriculture hasty removal of the forest is to be deprecated. In Wisconsin there are 10,000,000 acres of cut-over lands of which three-quarters may be classed as agricultural but at the present rate of improvement it will be 150 years before they are brought under cultivation. In the meanwhile the land might be producing from one to three timber crops. Another social ill to which the cut-over land is peculiarly open is speculation and fraudulent land dealing. The history of the delinquent tax lands of the Michigan sand barrens is an eloquent example.

In opposition to the anti-social consequences of treatment of the forest as a "mine" are the possibilities of community development under treatment of the forest as a "crop," that is by true forestry. This will require a revolution of the present system. There will be needed an adequate system of land classification, recognizing economic as well as physical conditions, and a stable forest policy.

A New Agricultural Census in Connecticut. With the view of ascertaining roughly the agricultural outlook in its territory this year, the Litchfield County (Conn.) Farm Bureau undertook a farm survey of the county along original lines. The results were so helpful and the information secured so timely that the survey will probably be continued annually.

The survey was made by the local farmers in each town, under the general direction of county supervisors, each of whom was responsible for two towns. No questions were asked that dealt with values. The plan of the survey was to find the actual stock conditions for 1917 and 1918 and the acreage of significant crops for last year and in prospect for this year. Every farm of over five acres was listed, and the results were tabulated by the State Library at Hartford. The State Council of Defence supported the work in many ways, especially through printing the necessary blanks and in the appointment of the town chairmen of the local census enumerators. The actual enumeration was done by the farmers, all within one week.

The most significant problem before the county this year is the raising of small grains for home and stock use. The census has shown that there will be 10,500 acres of small grains this year in the county—an increase of 70 per cent over last year. The acreage of corn, oats, rye, wheat, barley, and buckwheat is also known.

With these facts in hand, the County Farm Bureau and others interested have taken up a detailed survey of harvesting, threshing, and milling machinery, with a view to the best use of the same at the proper season.

The census proved so successful that three other counties of the state later took farm censuses in a similar way. The results obtained are sufficiently accurate for the use that is to be made of them. This year's experience will make the next census still better and perhaps assist in making the 1920 National census more satisfactory, at least with reference to agricultural items.

The unique feature of the survey was that it was carried out by local men, who knew local conditions and realized the practical results to be obtained. Each step in the preliminary organization was taken according to a regular schedule so that there was no delay in carrying out the details. R. E. Dodge

Sea Breeze on Long Island. Long Island offers peculiarly favorable conditions for a study of the sea breeze, and it is somewhat surprising that up to this time no important local investigations of this interesting wind have been published. The results of observations made by means of a thermograph at Mecox, about two miles south of the village of Bridgehampton, Long Island, have recently been charted and discussed by Ernest S. Clowes (*Monthly Weather Rev.*, Vol. 45, 1917, pp. 345-346). The distance of the instrument from the ocean was about a quarter of a mile by the shortest line and about one-half to three-quarters of a mile in the prevailing direction of the sea breeze (southwest). The effect of the sea breeze upon the temperature curve is rather slight, but distinctly noticeable. A curious flattening of the curve between 8 and 9 P. M. is characteristic. Some days show a higher temperature at 9 than at 8 P. M. This results from a cessation of the sea breeze about sunset and a turn of the wind toward the land.

R. DeC. Ward

California Coast Fogs. The importance of fog in navigation along the California coast is strikingly evidenced by the following fact. The Marine Exchange of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce was asked what proportion of the shipwrecks which occur along the coast of California are due to fog. The answer was, ''All of them.'' High winds and violent storms are rare. Fogs are the greatest danger to navigation. They are the chief contributory cause of the majority of marine disasters. Recent extensions and improvements of the fog-reporting service of the Weather Bureau have made possible a more detailed and more accurate study of fog conditions than could be made until now. Mr. Andrew H. Palmer, of the U. S. Weather Bureau at San Francisco, has prepared some new statistical tables and has briefly discussed the data (''Fog along the California Coast,'' *Monthly Weather Rev.*, Vol. 45, 1917, pp. 496-499).

Two types of fog have long been recognized on the California coast, summer fogs and winter fogs. In summer a fairly persistent fog bank hangs alongshore, extending seaward about 50 miles. The average vertical thickness is 1,500 feet. A vertical extent of 2,000 feet is rarely exceeded. During the summer months the excessive heating of the land causes an indraft of air from the ocean to the west. The inflowing wind reaches velocities of 25 or 30 miles an hour on summer afternoons near the Golden Gate. The westerly wind carries the fog onto the land, but it is usually dissolved, or becomes ''high fog'' or cloud before it penetrates far inland. These summer fogs seem to be due chiefly to the mixture of air masses which differ in temperature and in relative humidity. The temperature of the mixture is below the dew point, and condensation results. Along the coast there furthermore is an upwelling of cold water, similar, it may be noted, to the conditions off the coasts of northern Chile and of Peru, of northwestern Africa, and of the Somali coast. During the summer, with generally light winds, the air over this cold water is also cold and nearly saturated. The prevailing westerly winds, reinforced by the indraft towards the hot land, blow across this cold water. These westerly winds are themselvees nearly saturated but are slightly warmer than the cold air with which they mix. The mixture of these two air masses, both not far from their dew points, produces the condensation. These fogs seldom produce measurable precipitation, but are of great benefit to vegetation, as, for example, to the redwoods, which are limited to a narrow coastal strip in the fog region and never extend more than 30 miles inland. This summer type of fog sometimes occurs in winter but is rare then because the air is cooler than the water.

Winter fogs are of land origin. They are radiation fogs. They occur in all parts of California and occasionally move seaward, without going far offshore. They are thin (100-200 feet vertical extent); occur under weak gradients; and form at night. ''Tule fog'' is the local name for these winter fogs in California, because they are so frequent over swamps and marshes filled with tule (Mexican bulrush). Tule fogs last until they are ''burned off'' by the sun or are displaced by the wind.

R. DeC. Ward

SOUTH AMERICA

The Public Lands of Argentina. The problem of public lands in Argentina somewhat resembles that confronted by United States in the middle of the last century. A yearly immigration of some 300,000 people (pre-war figures) is fast filling up the already well populated districts about the ports of entry, while immense tracts of undeveloped lands lie idle in the interior. There are still about 240,000,000 acres of Argentine lands awaiting settlement. For some years the government has been attempting to induce colonization of these territories. By the law of 1907 farms of 250 acres each were offered to those who would occupy and improve them within two years. Pasture lands, unsuited to agriculture, were to be granted in blocks of 6,250 acres. In order to check speculation no person or corporation was allowed to acquire more than one pasture and two agricultural lots. A system of leasing made possible the temporary occupation of large grazing areas (*Bull. Amer. Geogr. Soc.*, Vol. 46, p. 441).

A new law, called by the English name ''homestead,'' has recently been enacted (see *Commerce Repts.*, April 5, 1918). It is modeled on the lines of the homestead measure under which most of our western states were settled. If left as now approved it should help to bring about an important reform in the Argentine land system.

Argentina, with its semi-arid prairies, has always been a land of large estates. Such immense grants of grazing land were assigned to the favorites of the early Spanish conquerors that within less than a century after their arrival almost all the country that lay within reach of the great highways from Chile, Paraguay, and Alto Perú had been claimed by their descendants. During the colonial period there was little development of these estates except in the immediate vicinity of the scattered towns. Indians still occupied much of the country, while herds of wild cattle and horses roamed over the unfenced *pampa*. (For an account of the *pampa*, see the paper by W. S. Tower in the April, 1918, *Review*). In 1878, after successful campaigns against the Indians had opened up extensive tracts of new lands, politicians and military favorites profited by the opportunity of securing large grants as rewards for their services to the country. The high rents charged for farms near centers of population sent a wave of land seekers out over these recently acquired territories. The government sold land in blocks of a square league at a nominal price. Great numbers of new *estancias* were established, and wild speculation in real estate created many of the great Argentine fortunes. For some twenty years this rapid expansion continued, but cattle raising for hides, tallow, and salted meat was the chief concern of the land-holders: a business that required extensive grazing estates. Only in 1898 did agriculture become of sufficient importance to demand a minister in the Cabinet. About the same time fine stock-breeding and dairying began to take the place of indiscriminate herding. These changes were made possible, if not actually brought about, by rapid growth of immigration. With the passing of the herdsman days there has come a marked tendency to divide up the great estates, particularly in the vicinity of the denser population centers. This is most noticeable in the province of Buenos Aires, where holdings of from 450 to 750 acres have grown much more common in recent years, and where there are many farms of even smaller size (see Argentine Year Book, 1915-1916, pp. 228-229).

The law recently passed is designed to prevent the creation of large estates in the regions to be settled. Each homestead is limited to from 50 to 450 acres, and is to be inalienable during the life of the recipient and until his children become of age.

Much of the country offered for homesteading is, moreover, purely agricultural rather than pasture land. Hence there will be less tendency toward the formation of large farms. In the Chaco and Misiones territories, where some 37,000,000 and 2,500,000 acres respectively are still open for settlement, yerba mate, tobacco, rice, and cotton can be raised. The Chaco is probably one of the most promising regions of South America for the development of cotton culture, as its climate and soil are well adapted to the cultivation of that plant. The territory of Chubut, in southern Argentina, about the latitude of New York State, will yield fruits and cereals, but, according to Bailey Willis ("Northern Patagonia," p. 290), its future industries will be chiefly dairying and high-grade cattle raising, for both of which it is well suited.

THE WORLD AS A WHOLE AND LARGER PARTS

The World Production of Hard Fiber. From time immemorial the Indians of Yucatan have used the native henequen fiber for the making of ropes, but the commercializing of this now famous Mexican product goes back only a few decades. Its present importance, indeed, may be said to date from the Spanish-American War, when the export of Manila hemp was temporarily cut off. Today henequen fiber supplies almost exclusively the ever-growing demand for binding twine, and the ancient Maya industry is now related to the wheat fields of the world. Troublesome times in Mexico together with the present world crisis have emphasized the dangers of such a monopoly (Paul V. Collins: America's Grain Imperilled, *Amer. Rev. of Reviews*, June, 1917).

The remedy is alternative. There is a possibility of extending the cultivation of henequen to other areas, or of substituting other fibers. The former method is already being pursued to some extent. Cuba has small amounts of fiber for export; so have some of the Central American countries, and one notes a proposed extension of the culture in Honduras (*Commerce Repts.*, July 17, 1917).

Other hard fibers now being produced are entirely consumed in the ordinary cordage and textile industries and in the extraordinary production of war material; supply barely meets demand, and prices have risen abnormally (*Commerce Repts.*, June 8, 1917). The world's production of hard fiber was distributed thus in 1915: abaca, or Manila hemp, 140,000 tons from the Philippines, 6,000 tons from Java; henequen or Yucatan sisal, 135,000 tons from Mexico, 3,000 tons from Cuba; sisal, Java 6,500 tons, Bahamas 4,300, British East Africa 3,750, Hawaii 1,000, Portuguese East Africa, 600 tons; phormium, 23,225 tons from New Zealand. The total of this estimated production is 317,975 tons. Perhaps the greatest promise for future development is held by East Africa. Before the war German East Africa, where cultivation had been introduced in 1893, led in the production of sisal, with an annual export of about 20,000 tons (none in 1915). In

British East Africa where commercial planting only commenced in 1907 progress had been satisfactory until the military campaign consuming an immense amount of native porter service drew labor away from the fields. With the resumption of more ordinary conditions and with large new areas now coming into bearing greatly increased production is anticipated from this region.

Worldwide attention is also being given to the production of new fibers. French West Africa reports an investigation of the ''da'' fiber (*Commerce Repts.*, June 4, 1917), while the North African colonies have great hopes for the successful utilization of their ''alfa'' grass. And there exist vast possibilities in Brazil not only for the utilization of the numerous wild fibers of the northern forests but also for the systematic cultivation of such fiber plants as those of the agave (sisal) species (*Commerce Repts.*, Jan. 26, 1916). The agave, a typical plant of the desert or semi-desert, suggests itself as a particularly appropriate product for the arid state of Ceará where periodic droughts cause temporary suspension of industry and enforce a general immigration. Besides supplying the market with cordage and twine the prospective Brazilian fiber industry might well be developed in relation to the greatest economic business of the country. A native fiber coffee bag could with advantage replace the imported jute article.

Successful experiments on sisal cultivation are also announced from the Italian Colony of Eritrea on the Red Sea (*Commerce Repts.*, July 26, 1917) and from Rhodesia, (''Fibres from Various Sources,'' *Bull. Imperial Inst.*, Vol. 15, 1917).

HISTORY OF GEOGRAPHY AND EXPLORATION

Exploration by Airplane. In his presidential address to the Geographical Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1916 (reproduced in the *Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 48, 1916) Reeves estimated the area of the earth's surface unsurveyed and unmapped in any sense to be approximately one-seventh of the total (60,000,000 square miles). The major part of this unknown area lies in the Polar Regions; the remainder in continental interiors and tropical jungles. Final conquest resolves itself mainly into a question of transportation. The time element determined by transportation is all-important in initial geographical exploration, and by the means lately at our disposal it is but slowly that the explorer penetrates the ice-choked sea, the waterless desert, and the equatorial forest. Avoidance of the prime difficulties of the surface by travel through the air is not new as an idea; today it has become a practicable possibility. Already a pioneer aërial expedition is on its way to attack the heretofore unconquered interior of New Guinea. Its prospects have been described in the *Review* (Eric Mjöberg: A Proposed Aërial Expedition for the Exploration of the Unknown Interior of New Guinea, *Geogr. Rev.*, Vol. 3, 1917). Advantages of the airplane for exploration in Central and South America have recently been suggested by R. H. Millward (Exploring and Mapping Jungle Lands by Aeroplane, *Flying*, January, 1918). Mr. Millward spent five years mapping the forested department of Peten, Guatemala; he is convinced that with the aid of aërial transport the work might have been accomplished in four months and with a great saving in the toll on human life. Economically, too, by facilitating the reconnaissance of forestal resources and exploitation of mineral wealth the airplane would prove invaluable in such regions where extractive industry is in its early stages.

Turning to the other geographical extreme we find the use of the airplane in the Arctic advocated by Captain Robert Bartlett in consequence of experiences during his late voyage to Etah for the relief of the Crocker Land Expedition (Possible Aero Landing Places En Route to North Pole, *Flying*, October, 1917; cf. also article by B. M. Connell: The Aeroplane in Arctic Exploration, *Scientific American*, Sept. 30, 1916). Under the most favorable conditions water navigation in the far north must contend against the dangerous ice floe and frequently against surface fog. Aërial navigation would avoid these difficulties and further would shorten the trip. From St. John's, Newfoundland, to Etah is 3,000 miles by sea; by air line it is about half, or even by following deviations of the coasts to secure suitable landing places—a list of these at intervals of 50 miles is given by Captain Bartlett—the aërial journey would still be considerably shorter. To within 400 miles of the Pole suitable landing places could be established on terra firma; beyond, emergency landings could be made on the flat ice floes. And return might be made to Cape Chelyuskin on the Siberian side!

GEOGRAPHICAL NEWS

Foundation of the South African Geographical Society. On June 8, 1917, the South African Geographical Society was founded in Johannesburg. At the organizing meeting in the School of Mines Dr. G. S. Corstorphine occupied the chair, and Mr. J.

Hutcheon made an address on ''Geography: Its Field and Its Future.'' In the course of his remarks Mr. Hutcheon explained that the objects of the society would be to raise the standard and safeguard the interests of the subject and those teaching it, to encourage geographical research in all its branches, and to arouse in the general public more enthusiasm therein. In time the society would, it was hoped, grant a diploma of fellowship (*South African Journ. of Sci.,* Oct., 1917, p. 136).

PERSONAL

MR. W. H. BABCOCK, president of the Anthropological Society of Washington, gave an address on ''Some Anthropological and National Factors in the Present War'' at a meeting of that society on April 23. Mr. Babcock has published several articles on the history of geography and cartography in the *Review:* ''Atlantis and Antillia'' (May, 1917); ''Markland, Otherwise Newfoundland'' (October, 1917); ''Corvo, Our Nearest European Neighbor'' (January, 1918).

PROFESSOR ALBERT PERRY BRIGHAM of Colgate University received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from Syracuse University at its recent commencement.

DR. W. A. CANNON, of the Department of Botanical Research of the Carnegie Institution, sailed in April to Australia and will be away from the United States about twelve months. He will visit certain of the more arid portions of West and South Australia, where he will make field studies of the desert plants with especial reference to root habits. Dr. Cannon published an article on ''The Physiography and Vegetation of the Algerian Sahara,'' in Vol. 45, 1913, of the *Bulletin of the American Geographical Society.*

PROFESSOR T. C. CHAMBERLIN, head of the department of geology at the University of Chicago, recently gave the Norman Wait Harris Lectures at Northwestern University. The general subject of the course was ''Glaciers, Ancient and Modern,'' and the individual subjects were: ''Birth, Growth, and Mature Stages of Glaciers''; ''The Decadence, Death, and Residual Products of Glaciers''; ''Existing Glaciation and the Place It Gives the Present Epoch in the Cycle of Climates''; ''The Glaciation of the Last Geological Period''; ''The Glaciation of the Earlier Geological Ages''; and ''The Assigned Causes of Glacial Periods; The Climatic Outlook.''

MR. G. P. ENGELHARDT read a paper before the New York Entomological Society on April 16, entitled ''Faunal Zones in Southwestern Utah.''

MRS. LAURIE R. FRAZEUR lectured on May 10 before the Geographic Society of Chicago on ''Mt. Robson and the Big Smoky River Country.'' She described two trips, one in the summer with horses, and the other in mid-winter with dogs, north of the Frazer River and Mt. Robson over the continental divide and down the headwaters of the Big Smoky River, which is the largest tributary of the Peace River. This region, some of it unexplored and some of it covered only by route surveys, was represented on the map of the Canadian Rocky Mountains between Jarvis and Yellowhead Passes, 1:300,000, published by this Society (*Bull. Amer. Geogr. Soc.,* Vol. 47, 1915, facing p. 494).

DR. E. O. HOVEY of the American Museum of Natural History gave a lecture at Mount Holyoke College on February 20 entitled ''Two Years' Experience in the Arctic with the Crocker Land Expedition.''

DR. CHARLES KEYES, of Des Moines, Iowa, has been chosen by the Democratic party of Iowa candidate for United States Senator to succeed Senator W. S. Kenyon, whose term shortly expires.

DR. A. L. KROEBER, professor of anthropology in the University of California, read a paper before the New York Academy of Sciences on April 22 entitled ''Factors Controlling Human Behavior as Illustrated by the Natives of the Southwestern United States.'' Professor Kroeber discussed the inherited social characteristics, the influence of local environment, and the historical development and contacts of definite civilizations.

CAPTAIN LAWRENCE MARTIN, National Army, associate professor of physiography and geography at the University of Wisconsin, is on duty in the Military Intelligence Section, War College Division, Office of the Chief of Staff, War Department, Washington, D. C. He has charge of the map room at the War College and of the maps in the offices of the War Council and of the Chief of Staff, and does geographical work for the General Staff in the Combat Branch of the Intelligence Service.

DR. JOHN LYON RICH, of the Department of Geology at the University of Illinois, has been commissioned a captain in the National Army. He is assigned to Washington, D. C., for service in the Intelligence Branch of the army as a specialist in geography.

Dr. Rich is the author of the paper on "Cultural Features and the Physiographic Cycle" in the October, 1917, *Review*.

Dr. P. A. Speek of the Library of Congress addressed the Anthropological Society of Washington on February 26 on "The Problems of Race and Nationality in Russia." An abstract of his paper is given in the *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences* of April 4.

Sir Aurel Stein, since returning from England to Srinagar, Kashmir, has been engaged on the completion of "Serindia," the great final publication on his second expedition (1906-08), preparing the materials brought back from his third great journey (1913-16), and revising the drawings of the fifty map sheets on the scale of 1:500,000 which the Trigonometrical Survey of India has in hand for publication. This atlas will comprise all the surveys effected in Chinese Turkestan and westernmost China in the course of the three explorations. Its revision entails heavy labor, but there is every promise of satisfactory technical execution on the part of the Survey, and the atlas will add substantially to geographical knowledge (*London Times Literary Suppl.*, May 3, 1918, p. 205).

Dr. C. D. Walcott, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and lately Director of the U. S. Geological Survey, was recently awarded the Wollaston Medal by the Geological Society of London in recognition of his contributions to geology and Cambrian paleontology.

Professor J. E. Woodman of New York University read a paper before the New York Academy of Sciences on April 15 entitled "Notes on the Physiography of Nova Scotia."